The Pyongyang Times

No. 8 (95) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. sent on February 17 a telegram of greetings to Mr. Dawda Kwesi Jawara, Prime Minister of Gambia, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the independence of Gambia.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, Prime Minister of Kuwait, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's remaining in office as Prime Minister.

✦ President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. sent on February 17 a telegram of greetings to King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of the Kingdom of Nepal on the occasion of the national day of Nepal

SPA Delegation To Visit Somalia

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. left Pyongyang on February 15 to visit Somalia at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic.

The delegation is led by Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Cambodia Denounces Atrocities of S. Korean Mercenaries

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND ROYAL COUNCIL OF CAMBODIA at an extraordinary session on February 8 issued a statement vehemently condemning the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and U.S. imperialists for their savage massacre of civilian population in Binh Son and Son Tinh districts of Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam, in late November, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting a report from Phnom Penh.

During their raids against these districts, the Pak Jung Hi troops and U.S. aggressors killed or wounded nearly one thousand civilians by the most bestial means including the use of toxic gas.

The statement called the atrocities as one of the most barbarous crimes ever seen in the history of mankind.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF CAMBODIA also issued a statement on February 11 roundly denouncing the atrocities of the South Korean mercenaries and U.S. imperialists in Quang Ngai Province, according to a report of the Khmer Press Agency in Phnom Penh.

Positive Support to South Vietnam NFL

Defence Minister Cables to SVNFL

On the sixth anniversary of the union of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, General Kim Chang Bong, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a telegram of greetings to Tran Nam Trung, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Head of the Military Council of the Central Committee.

The telegram said:

In the past six years, the united Liberation Armed Forces, under the correct guidance of the National Front for Liberation, the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and made brilliant feats in the struggle for the complete liberation of South Vietnam.

The firm stand and heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people and Liberation Armed Forces against the aggression of U.S. imperialism have not only set an inspiring example for the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the oppressed nations throughout the world but made a great contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army will render positive support to the just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people and the officers and men of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and march always with them in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

In conclusion, General Kim Chang Bong wished Tran Nam Trung and the officers and men of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces greater victory in the struggle for crushing the aggression of U.S. imperialism, completely liberating South Vietnam and accomplishing the reunification of the country.

Socialist Emulation Picks up Momentum

Socialist emulations are being extensively waged among the working people in North Korea to bring about a new great upswing in all branches of socialist construction.

Nation-wide socialist emulations have been contracted between different industrial branches, lines and enterprises.

The emulations have been initiated by the workers of model factories and enterprises which scored fine results in labour last year and received joint congratulatory messages and silk banners from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic.

Workers are now successful in translating their emulation commitments into practice.

* * *

Photo shows miners of the Ryongyang Mine

The mine has also received a joint congratulatory message and a silk banner. The miners here are doing their best to seek out the means of fulfilling their assignments with better results.

The members of the So'k Chang Jik Ch'ollima workteam of the tunnelling pit have raised the blasting efficiency by 10 per cent. The miners at pits Nos. 4 and 5 have raised output per rock-drill 1.5 times over the plan by introducing new hewing methods.

Reply from Syrian Foreign Minister

Ibrahim Makhous, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, sent a telegram to Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reply to the latter's telegram of solidarity with the Arab people in their just struggle against the petroleum monopolies in Syria, imperialism and Israel — its stooge.

In his reply telegram, he said that the Syrian people are closely following the struggle of the Korean people for a reunified, socialist Korea and that they cherish deep friendly sentiments towards the Korean people who have a revolutionary and correct understanding of the question of the Arab people, particularly, that of the occupation of Arab Palestine by Israel.

On the Principle of Independence Free from Any Outside Interference

World Repercussions of Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply

The reply letter Premier Kim Il Sung sent on January 4 to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, is widely commented on in different countries.

JAPAN

Representatives of democratic political parties and public organizations of Japan issued statements in support of the letter.

TOMIO NISHIZAWA, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said:

The proposal for the reunification of Korea set forth in the letter of Premier Kim Il Sung is principled, concrete and most reasonable under the prevailing situation. From the stand of defending peace in Asia and the friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples, we whole-heartedly support the proposal set forth in the letter.

It is clear to everyone that the biggest obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea under the U.N. cloak and scheming to dominate the whole of Korea.

As concrete problems under the present situation, the letter put forth such questions as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, abrogation of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and an end to fascist suppression in South Korea. These fully coincide with the demand of the Japanese democratic forces which are opposed to the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia and the revival of Japanese militarism under U.S. domination and striving for peace in Asia and friendship with the Korean people. The question of the independent reunification of Korea by the Koreans themselves is the most urgent national task of the Korean people and, at the same time, is closely linked with the struggle of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. Therefore, the letter is of great significance for the Japanese people too, he observed.

TORAO TAKAZAWA, Director of the Education and Propaganda Bureau of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

Whereas the South Korean rulers are harping on "March north to reunify," "reunification by overpowering communism" and the like, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently put forward proposals for independent and peaceful reunification of North and South Korea.

The recent letter of Premier Kim Il Sung is based on this principle. The Japan Socialist Party fully supports it.

The Korean question should be solved in an independent way by the Korean people themselves.

The U.S. army entrenched in South Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces" must withdraw at once and unconditionally. Our party supports the demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, which was raised in Premier Kim Il Sung's letter. Our party also demands the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security pact" and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Japan.

The U.S. forces in Japan and South Korea are engaged in provocations against the socialist countries in Asia and suppression of the national-independence movement in this region, and are the main source of danger of war in Asia.

Therefore, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces is essential for safeguarding peace in Asia. Our party wishes a joint struggle of the Asian countries for this.

SUKIO IWATARE, Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan with a membership of 4 million, stated: The Japanese working class fully supports the stand clarified in the reply letter of Premier Kim Il Sung, that Korea's reunification should be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

What impresses me deeply when I read works of Premier Kim Il Sung and documents of the Workers' Party of Korea is the strong spirit of national independence running through them. And the recent letter was no exception. Firmly upholding the principle of self-determination of peoples, the letter put forward concrete proposals for the independent reunification of Korea with strong persuasive power. No fair-sighted people will oppose those proposals. The letter is absolutely unprejudiced and filled with deep concern for the country.

Since the conclusion of the "Japan-ROK Treaty," the Japanese government has been infiltrating into South Korea and openly hampering the reunification of North and South Korea, the greatest aspiration of the Korean people. As a Japanese, I hold myself responsible for this situation.

The Japanese working class knows well that the struggle for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security pact" and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan proper and Okinawa is a struggle for achieving the national independence of Japan and, at the same time, is practical support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the independent reunification of Korea by the Koreans themselves.

SYRIA

On February 8 Syrian paper **AL BAATH** carried the content of the reply letter of Comrade Kim Il Sung, under the title "Korea's Stand on Country's Reunification: Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea—Prerequisite to Country's Reunification."

Touching upon the reunification programme of the D.P.R.K. Government, the Syrian paper observed in an article headlined "The Signboard of the U.N. Forces" that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea must be withdrawn.

Reunification through the "U.N.-supervised election" is nothing but a crafty machination of the U.S. imperialists to extend their colonial rule in South Korea to the North, the article said. It condemned the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into their military base and illegally brought the "Korean question" before the U.N., laying obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification.

South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces grow from strength to strength

Sixth Anniversary of Union of SVLAF Marked at KPA Units

The sixth anniversary of the union of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces was widely observed at units of the Korean People's Army.

A celebration was held on February 14 in the KPA unit to which Comrade Jo Chang Ho belongs.

Invited to it were Bu Ngoc Ho, head, and members, of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Jo Chang Ho expressed warmest congratulations and militant salute to the fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces in their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Pointing out that the union of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces was an important event in the history of the anti-imperialist struggle of the South Vietnamese people, he said:

The victory the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces have won in the past six years under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation is the victory of a revolutionary people struggling against imperialism and the victory of people's armed forces over the imperialist aggressive troops.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army, he declared, are fully prepared to go to Vietnam as volunteers and fight in the same trench shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers at any time they are requested.

Bu Ngoc Ho, head of the SVNFL Permanent Mission in Pyongyang, spoke next.

He said: The South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces which were integrated amid the flames of arduous war have grown into an invincible force through the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The people and Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam who have risen up for a just cause and are enjoying the sincere assistance of the brothers in North Vietnam and the powerful support of the world's people including the peoples of the socialist countries will surely carry out their tasks, namely, to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country.

He stressed: The stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. which regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and expressed the determination to assist the struggle of the Vietnamese people until they wipe out U.S. imperialism and win the final victory, particularly the profound concern expressed by Marshal Kim Il Sung toward the struggle of the Vietnamese people and the powerful and effective support given by the heroic Korean people — all this is a great inspiration to the people and Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam.

"I Could not Tolerate ROK Army Life Any Longer"

— A "ROK Army" Man Comes Over to North Korea —

Some time ago another "ROK" serviceman came over to North Korea.

He was Jo Tae Jin (24), sergeant of firearms squad, 1st platoon, 10th company, 3rd battalion, 70th regiment, 25th division of the "ROK Army."

Referring to the motive of his defection, he said: "I could not tolerate the 'ROK Army' life any longer. It was so tormenting that the mere memory of it makes me shudder. I believed the only way to relieve myself from the pit of darkness was to come over to North Korea and I had long been watching for a chance to desert the puppet army. One night I was put on ambush duty near the Military Demarcation Line, and I availed myself of the chance to realize my wish."

He hails from Oso'l-dong village, Guji Sub-county, Dalso'ng County, North Gyongsang Province, South Korea.

He continued: "The 'ROK Army' men are forced every day by the Pak Jung Hi clique to undergo military exercises and build positions for starting another war in Korea under the pretext of warding off the 'danger of aggression from the North'."

"The 'ROK Army' soldiers are always in dread and anxiety for they may be sent to South Vietnam at any time to serve as bullet shields for Americans and die an untimely death in a foreign land. In this condition, I wondered more and more for whom I was serving in the army, enduring all sorts of sufferings and ill-treatment, and I eventually decided to defect to North Korea."

Mogadiscio, capital of Somalia

KOREA — SOMALIA:

Daily-Growing Friendship and Co-operation

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. left Pyongyang on February 15 to visit Somalia at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Somali Republic.

The Korean people have long cherished warm friendly feelings towards the Somali people who won independence through their arduous struggle.

Since their independence the Somali people have achieved brilliant successes by displaying high patriotic zeal and creative wisdom in building a new, prosperous country. After successfully carrying out the Three-Year Plan for economic development, they are now striving to successfully fulfil the first Five-Year Plan for the development of their economy and national culture.

They are fighting to win national unity and consolidate independence on the principle of self-determination, opposing the interference and aggressive schemes of imperialism.

Somalia's rupture of diplomatic relations with Britain in 1963 was a demonstration of the resolute anti-imperialist position of the Somali people for defending their sovereignty and independence. They are rendering active support to the liberation struggle of their brothers in French Somalia and waging a determined fight against the old and new colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists who are trying by hook or by crook to forestall the complete liberation of Africa.

The unswerving principled stand and consistent actions taken by the Somali people in their struggle for national independence and against imperialism and colonialism are commanding sympathy and respect of the broad sections of people in Asia and Africa.

The peoples of Korea and Somalia are bound together by their common positions in the past and their common cause of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism at present.

The visits to Somalia of Korean government trade delegations in December 1962 and January 1965, the opening of a Korean trade representation in Somalia and, especially, the visit of the Somali National Assembly delegation to our country in December 1966 made great contributions to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples.

The daily strengthening friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and Somalia coincide not only with the interests of both peoples but with the interests of all peoples who are fighting for peace and progress and against imperialism and colonialism.

We in North Korea sincerely wish the Somali people better successes in the building of a prosperous independent state.

Warm Greetings on Nepalese National Day

On February 18, sixteen years ago, the people of Nepal overthrew the autocracy of Rana, a faithful puppet of the British imperialists, through a nation-wide armed revolt, and embarked upon the independent development of the country.

Since then, in all the political and economic spheres of the country, King Mahendra's anti-imperialist, independent, self-reliant line reflecting the Nepalese people's desire to "solve problems by the efforts of the Nepalese people themselves and make a rational use of all the domestic resources" has been successfully carried out.

The Government of Nepal has already established a democratic "system of village assembly" that draws the broad masses into politics and economic management and takes a series of positive measures for the country's independent development such as the execution of three economic plans since 1956.

In the sphere of industry, the Nepalese Government, paying attention to the development of communications and power industry as well as to the construction of roads, has built power plants and more than 500 medium and small textile and paper mills and sugar refineries. In agriculture, it has taken a number of important steps to expand the area under cultivation and carry out medium and small irrigation works to develop farming.

In the spheres of education and culture, it has built and expanded educational establishments at all levels from primary school to university and is making effort to train the nation's own cadres.

In her foreign relations, Nepal adheres to the basic line of non-interference in another's internal affairs, non-alignment and anti-colonialism, and joins in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism. Thus it greatly contributes to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people have always expressed sympathy with the peace-loving foreign policy of the Nepalese people and are expressing firm solidarity with them in their struggle against the imperialist scheme to undermine their independence.

The peoples of Korea and Nepal today are closely related to each other by their common aspiration for the maintenance of peace against imperialism and colonialism. The relations of friendship and co-operation between them have, to our great delight, further developed in recent years.

On the occasion of the auspicious national holiday of the Nepalese people, the Korean people wish their Nepalese friends greater successes in their struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and the prosperity and development of their country.

GAMBIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

On February 18, 1965, the people of Gambia proclaimed their national independence, shaking off the yoke of the cursed British colonial rule. This marked a turning-point in the history of the Gambian people.

Thanks to the fervent efforts of her people to build a new society, Gambia has taken on a new look in a matter of two years after her independence.

Industrial enterprises have been built and positive measures taken to develop communications and transport related directly to the improvement of the people's life.

Gambia endeavours to rectify the system of colonial monoculture, diversify agriculture and attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Government of Gambia has energetically worked to liquidate the evil consequences of the colonial rule in the fields of education and public health. Externally, the Gambian people are condemning the vile plots of the Smith white racialists of Rhodesia and the British imperialists standing behind them and are striving for African unity and world peace.

Gambia's anti-imperialist position and measures for her independent development are commanding the sympathy and support of the peoples of Africa and the world.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Gambian people on their auspicious national day and wish them fresh successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of the country.

DON'T MISCALCULATE!

The arch-warmongers in Washington on February 14 resumed the barbarous bombing of North Vietnam in disregard of the strong opposition of the world's people.

This once again reveals the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists to the whole world and clearly shows that their clamours about "peace negotiations" and "temporary stop of bombing" are but claptraps to hood-wink and flout the world people and that they intend to step up their scheme for war expansion under such spurious catchwords.

It is clear to everybody now that the American imperialists have no interest in the peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese issue.

On January 28 Nguyen Duy Trinh, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, made it clear that contacts and talks would be possible between the D.R.V. and the United States only when the United States unconditionally and permanently ceased the bombing of North Vietnam and all other acts of war against it. And he declared again that the basis for a correct political solution of the Vietnamese issue is the four-point position of the D.R.V. Government.

This is a just and reasonable way to the solution of the Vietnamese issue which has commanded the unanimous support of the unbiased public opinion and the people throughout the world.

This, notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, resorting to petty tricks under this or that excuse, have declined to accept it and answered it with new steps for war escalation. As is generally known, the aggressor against Vietnam is U.S. imperialism.

It is like a thief crying "stop thief" that the criminal who, invading another's country, is indulging in murder, claims some sort of compensation from the host, complaining of "no response" and the like.

The arrogant talk of the American imperialists about the conditional cessation of the bombing raids on North Vietnam means that they will stop them only when the Vietnamese people give up their struggle against U.S. aggression. This is, in essence, nothing but an attempt to force the Vietnamese people to yield unconditionally to American aggression.

The U.S. imperialists at present are not only stepping up their bombing of North Vietnam and going on with their war operations in South Vietnam, according to their premeditated programme but also are bent on scheming to further escalate the Vietnam war in the future.

But Washington has made gross miscalculations.

Today the economic and defence capacity of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has strengthened more than ever before and the Vietnamese people have been steeled all the more in the crucible of the war against U.S. aggression.

The Liberation Armed Forces and people of South Vietnam are closely united under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the sole, true representative of the South Vietnamese people and have the initiative of the war firmly in their hands on all fronts.

The peoples of the socialist camp and the world's revolutionary people are on the side of the Vietnamese people fighting a war of resistance for national salvation against U.S. imperialism.

The people throughout the world are denouncing in resolute terms the lunatic imperialists for their haughty moves for war escalation with a burning indignation and are renewing their determination to support the fighting people of Vietnam.

Whatever means the American imperialists may employ, they will never achieve their sinister aims. The more they expand the aggressive war, the more irretrievable defeat they will suffer.

The solely just solution to the Vietnamese issue is set out in the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The Korean people fully support this position and the just cause of the Vietnamese people and are firmly determined to share their fate with them.

The U.S. imperialists should not behave indiscreetly.

A view of Katmandu, capital of Nepal

A New Upsurge of Socialist Construction

NEWS in BRIEF

In the first ten days of February iron and steel works throughout the country turned out 34 per cent more of pig iron and 29.8 per cent more of steel than in the same period of the previous year.

The output of coal has also gone up rapidly. In the first half of February, collieries throughout the country boosted the rate of advance tunnelling by 7.3 per cent and coal output by 2 per cent compared with the corresponding period of January.

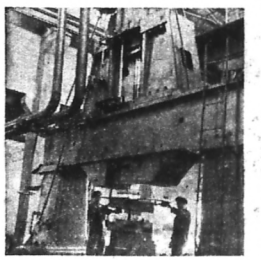
Kangso'n Steel Plant

The furnacemen of the Chollima (winged horse) steel shop of the plant, who resolved to bring about another upsurge of socialist construction with the same spirit as they displayed in initiating the Chollima workteam movement in 1957, have reduced the smelting hour by 20 minutes on an average compared with the previous time and have been producing on an average more than ten tons of steel daily over and above their plan by introducing new techniques. Ri Tae Hui's team of the blooming and rolling workshop turned out 70 tons in excess of its daily quota in one shift.

Anju Colliery

The miners of the Anju Colliery, who have overfulfilled their production assignments on all indices in the past four years, have raised the rate of advance tunnelling and coal output by 16.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively in the first half of February compared with the corresponding period of January.

Taking it as a great honour and pride that they received a joint congratulatory message and a silk banner from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, they have worked hard to achieve such good results.



Ryongso'ng Machine-building Plant

The employees of the plant are working for technical innovations in order to bring about another revolutionary upsurge with the same spirit as they displayed in manufacturing the 3,000-ton press and the 8-metre turning lathe.

The workers of the steel casting shop decided to produce materials for chilled rolling machines six months ahead of schedule to carry out the tasks set out in the joint congratulatory message.

The heavy-duty machine shop has been overfulfilling its daily assignments by 30 per cent.

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

Inoculation Against Infantile Diseases

This year, too, all children in North Korea will be inoculated against various infantile diseases.

After winding up the first inoculation (type I) against infantile spinal paralysis in mid-January, medical workers are now preparing the second one.

Preventive measures are being taken against encephalitis, measles, whooping-cough and other infectious diseases.

In North Korea, all children take medicine and get injection systematically from the 3rd day of their birth to fifteen years of age.

More Schools under Construction

More and more school buildings are under construction in North Korea.

Since the beginning of this year, the construction of over two thousand classrooms has started, of which 164 have already been completed.

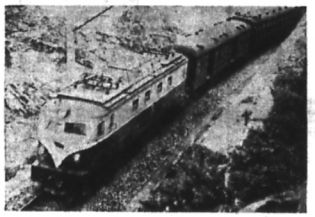
This year more school buildings than were built in 1965 and 1966 will be erected. School construction is being pushed ahead to ensure the enforcement of nine-year compulsory technical education from the new school term starting in April.

The Government has allocated every year a large fund to school construction. Last year 30 per cent more classrooms were built than in the previous year. A total of 31,600 classrooms were constructed between 1956-1965.

Today schools are to be seen in out-of-the-way mountain villages, too.

Pupils at a well-equipped school laboratory

North Korea, which had not a single university in the pre-liberation days, now has 98 colleges and universities and 9,16 schools of different levels, with a total enrollment of 2,600,000.



Railway Electrification Expands

A project has started for the electrification of the 160-km-long Gowon-Hongwon railway section on the east coast.

The railway electrification was undertaken in our country together with the reconstruction of the railway lines destroyed during the war. And it has been speeded up in recent years.

Today one half of the total railway freightage of the country is hauled by electric locomotives.

YOUNG MUSICIANS

An evening of music celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the State Philharmonic Orchestra was held in Pyongyang some time ago.

Five-year-olds took part in the performance, delighting the audience.

Their numbers included piano and violin solos of Haydn's and Mozart's sonatas. They were enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience.

Their artistic talent was recognized already last year. Jo Sun Yong, Kim Chol, Ri Ryon Hong and Ro Rye Mun are children of ordinary working people.

Korean children are given ample opportunities to learn music from childhood. There is a regular course admitting children from kindergarten age, and amateur art groups for music, dance, drama, fine arts and literature function actively in all schools.

Children are enlisted in different art groups according to their tastes.

A national art festival of children is organized every year for cultivating their artistic talents.

The amateur music group of the Daedongmun Middle School in Pyongyang, which placed first in chorus competitions at the national art festival of children and students last year, has a three-hundred-member chorus.

Eleven-year-old accordionist Jo'ng Guk Bo and cellist Maeng Jin Ju of the same age are the pride of this school. Their performance was warmly acclaimed by armymen during their tour of army units around the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Young musicians are to be seen in all parts of the country. The 150-member national instrumental orchestra of the Gwanhae Technical School in Chongjin, light music band of the Bongsan Middle School in North Hwanghae Province, instrumental band of the Sinhung Middle School in Gangwon Province and the brass band of the Sangnim Middle School in Pyongyang are well known to the children and students.

Children with promising artistic talents are given specialized education at the preparatory courses of art colleges.

Kim Myong Op

Little musicians developing their talents Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Eldest Son

It is difficult to find any trace of the war in Ipo-ri village, Gumgang County, Gangwon Province, where many modern houses have sprung up. This village, now surrounded with fruit trees, was razed to the ground by the savage U.S. bombing and the inhabitants were living in makeshift huts or dugouts in 1951 when the Korean war was going on. One day in August that year, the U.S. air pirates bombed this village again.

Makeshift huts were wrapped in flames, half-burned zelkova trees were cut and many people were killed mercilessly.

Rescue parties came from the neighbouring villages. Bak Hyo Yong, an army surgeon belonging to an infantry division stationed in the neighbourhood, also came aboard an ambulance.

He heard a scream coming from a house in a blaze. He dashed into it braving the flames and soon came out carrying an old man in his arms. He was as good as dead. Blood was trickling from a wound in the abdomen where a splinter had gone through. But his heart did not stop beating yet.

The old man was carried to the field hospital and laid on an operating table.

Army surgeon Bak found the old man was needing blood transfusion before an operation.

The beat of his heart was becoming fainter.

"Blood! He is in sore need of blood," the surgeon shouted unconsciously.

Assistant doctors and nurses standing around held out their bare arms, each of them saying: "My blood, please!"

Blood vessels in their arms seemed to be throbbing.

"I want blood sera. Don't we have any of them in stock?" he asked.

But no one made a reply. It was because the stock of blood sera had run out as fierce battles had been under way.

"I see," said the surgeon. He rolled up his sleeve and was about to draw blood from his arm with an injector when a nurse came up to him in an attempt to take away the injector from him.

"No, you mustn't. My blood type is O. Comrade Army Surgeon, you have much more work to do," said the nurse.

"Don't disturb me. This old man is in a critical condition," he pushed her aside and stuck the injection syringe into his arm.

Blood slowly flowed into the injector through the needle and then it was transfused to the wounded.

This blood transfusion made it possible for the old man to go through a difficult operation.

Three days after the operation the old man came to himself.

"Where am I now?" he asked the nurse in charge of him, wondering why he was brought to the hospital.

The nurse told him how he had been rescued from death.

"I see. Well, where is the surgeon?"

She went out and soon came back together with surgeon Bak Hyo Yang who had just finished an operation on another patient.

The old man held out his hand toward the surgeon, saying: "You are the saviour of my life."

Tears of gratitude welled to his eyes.

"I'm once again convinced of why you are called the People's Army," he added.

The field hospital staff did all they could do to set the old man on his legs again. He was completely healed.

On the day he was leaving the hospital, he said to the surgeon:

"I shall be happy, if you grant my request."

"Tell me, please, what I can do for you!"

"I want to adopt you as my eldest son in order to remember you forever, if you have no objection."

"I quite agree," the surgeon gave a willing consent.

Since then, this old man has become the father of four People's Armymen, including his three real sons.

Many years have rolled on since then. A few days ago, on the eve of the Army Day, the old man went to see his eldest son Bak who is still serving in the army as a surgeon.

Soh Gum Ja

At Exhibition of Sketches

"Smelters" Drawn by Bak Jin Yong

"Crack shooter" By Bak Dong Jin

"I Found My Genuine Motherland,"

Says Ex-"ROK" Serviceman

Soh Jo'ng Hwan who came over to North Korea towards the end of last year quitting the shameful life in the "ROK Army," is now making a tour of provinces, receiving the cordial hospitality and warm affection of the people.

He came to Kaesong (a city near the Military Demarcation Line) on January 30 via Wonsan, a sea-port on the east coast. The citizens accorded him a rousing welcome.

Speaking of the impressions he had received during his inspection tour Soh Jo'ng Hwan said: "More than two months have passed since I came over to North Korea.

"It was not until my arrival in the North that I found my genuine motherland and came to enjoy a worthy life. Therefore, I've decided to regard the day of my arrival in the North as my 'second birthday.'

"Unlike in South Korea where capitalists sweat workers as much as possible, here in North Korea workers have the 8-hour day. When their day's work is over, some go to spare-time school or library, while others gather at the factory club-house to enjoy themselves in their respective amateur art groups, giving full play to their talents.

"Workers and peasants are given free medical treatment when they fall ill, and their sons and daughters are studying in schools at all levels free of charge. Students of institutions of higher learning are granted government stipends.

"All these are ordinary things here in North Korea, but in South Korea they are beyond imagination.

"What the puppet rulers in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. army have done is that they have ground down the people and reduced South Korea to a colony and a military base of U.S. imperialism.

"What impressed me most in North Korea is that all those I have met are working in unity to reunify the country at the earliest date and relieve their brothers in the South.

"Wherever I have visited, I found myself attracted to it," the ex-ROK army soldier remarked.

"In farm villages I felt the urge to do farming together with the farmers and at factories I felt tempted to be with the workers," said Soh Jo'ng Hwan.

"I'll do my level best for the good of the country and the people," he expressed his resolve.

Soh Jo'ng Hwan is continuing his local tour.

HAN DOK SU Exchanges Views with KAZUO OKOCHI

(President of Korea Univ. in Tokyo) (President of Tokyo Univ.)

ON NATIONAL EDUCATION OF KOREAN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN, ETC.

According to "Chosun Shinbo" published in Tokyo, Han Dok Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and President of Korea University in Tokyo, met and talked with Kazuo Okochi, President of Tokyo University, on the occasion of the New Year 1967.

In this talk arranged by the Korean Pictorial, they had a frank exchange of views on a series of matters of common interest including the question of the national education of the Koreans in Japan and the questions of promoting friendship and scientific and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

POSITION

Asked by President Okochi about the management of Korea University and the contents and purpose of its education, Han Dok Su replied: "Korea University, in a word, gives higher education to the citizens of a sovereign state—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, it strives to bring up persons of excellent calibre who will shoulder the destiny of their country in the future."

"To become a fine Korean," he emphasized, "I think, comes by no means into conflict with the deepening of friendship with a neighbouring nation; rather it means taking the position of respect for sovereignty, mutual benefits and equality in the true sense of the words."

Then President Han Dok Su remarked that in Korean schools there is no such practice as censuring or criticizing Japan's social system itself and that the Korean nationals in Japan maintain the position of never interfering in the internal affairs of Japan.

DIFFERENCE

Expressing his views on this position of the Korean citizens in Japan, President Okochi said:

"Shouldn't the matter be viewed in a different light when foreign residents in a country, number hundreds of thousands and settle down there more or less permanently? Especially, as for the Korean residents in Japan, they are not simply immigrants but victims of Japan's politics in the past and therefore, I consider, they are different from the foreigners in a general sense. So how can the Korean nationals go without having their say? They can have a voice in settling their own affairs within a certain limit."

To this President Han Dok Su remarked:

"Yes, we are abiding by the principles of non-interference in others' internal affairs, respect for others' sovereignty, mutual benefits and equality holding fast to the peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"It is true, however, that many problems are arising owing to the Japanese government's attitude toward Korea.

"As regards the issues directly concerning the destiny of our nation like the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' and the questions pertaining to the national interests, sovereignty and the rights of the Korean residents in Japan as foreigners, we have expressed our views and carried out campaigns, holding fast to our basic position I have just mentioned above.

"What I can say with confidence from our actual experience is that this basic position and our campaigns have been fully justified. It has been borne out by the support we have received from the broad sections of the Japanese people and broad world public opinion."

Then, they touched on the question of national education in which the Korean nationals in Japan have the greatest interest.

Referring to the attempt of the Japanese government to suppress the national education of Koreans in Japan through its "programme for the establishment of school system for foreigners," President Okochi said:

NATURAL FEELING

"This is an important problem. In my view, the national education of Koreans in Japan, that is, an indeperident education, should be carried through to the end.

"The Korean nationals in Japan have been residing in Japan for many years and they cannot return to Korea all at once.

"In particular, they are now living in Japan as full-fledged citizens of an independent state.

"Therefore, I think it is quite natural that they should establish and develop an education system for the Korean youth and children in Japan according to the educational programme of Korea and the judgement of Korea. I am sure there can be no reason whatsoever to hamper it."

He went on: "It is fine that the 600,000 Korean residents who have the foothold of life in Japan, have primary, middle and high schools and even a university for the education of their rising generation, and it is proper that the Japanese should give them an active support.

"I consider there is no need of taking issues with them in this or that way. Rather, it is essential to render them positive assistance. For one thing, one should understand that the development of Korea University in a big way would in future go a long way towards the friendship between Japan and Korea.

"This is probably a natural feeling of ordinary Japanese."

EXCHANGE

The question of developing friendship and scientific and cultural exchange between the two countries was also dealt with in the talk.

In this connection, President Han Dok Su remarked that he could not but say the Japanese authorities are responsible for the obstacle against the exchange between Korea and Japan. True international friendship and amity are possible when the way is open for mutual visits.

President Okochi expressed sympathy with this and, with regard to the Japanese authorities' act of preventing the travel of Koreans in Japan to their homeland, he said: "It's deplorable, indeed. It means retrogression in human progress."

He stressed:

"It is absurd enough to block their way, talking about 'nationality,' diplomacy and 'politics' at the present time.

"In North Korea, too, there are many fine scholars. It is advisable to have exchanges of technical personnel in particular.

"It is right at least for people in the academic world and in the field of education to exchange visits with each other."

Then he said: "Let's co-operate successfully to break down in the New Year the barrier which impedes exchange in this sphere."

He expressed an earnest hope for the early reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves.

(KCNA)

Soh Jo'ng Hwan was reunited in Wonsan with his brothers from whom he had been separated 17 years ago. Photo shows Soh Jo'ng Hwan enjoying boating with his brothers' families

Appeal of a Teacher's Widow

The latest issue of the magazine **Gyoyuk Pyongron** (Review of Education) published in Seoul carried a woman's note entitled "Sorrowful appeal of a teacher's wife" raising a corner of the curtain on the plight of educationists in South Korea.

The writer is the wife of a teacher Kim Son Hae who, having taught at a primary school in Wando, South Cholla Province for 17 years, breathed his last on the platform.

In her note, she wrote:

"He died leaving four children and me behind. He spent most of his pedagogical career, living in the night-watch room of a school on an island in the South Sea. It was out of the question for him to get a residence.

It's most pity that he has gone, never enjoying a life in lodgings because of his meagre wage. The eldest son is now 14 years old. This year he finished primary school in our home village, but I couldn't afford to send him to a middle school. He was barely enrolled in a higher primary school in a neighbouring village. When I was worrying about the entrance fee, my husband had just come back home. Taking the eldest son with him, he immediately went back to his school to borrow money for the boy.

But my husband left this world forever that night, leaving our son in great grief instead of giving him money.

This was what happened on the day of his death. After giving lessons in the first and second year classes under his charge he taught first-year pupils gymnastics on the school ground though he felt totally exhausted from overwork. When the lesson was over, he went to the teachers' room where he suddenly got giddy and collapsed senseless. All around him — teachers, parents of pupils from the village and our eldest son — were overwhelmed with extreme grief.

But there in the island were neither doctors nor medicine.

Time passed while those around him were in deep grief, not knowing what to do. He died with his eyes open. He was unable to take any medicine. The pupils who lost their teacher suddenly burst into tears crying: "Teacher!" Parents of pupils also wept over his death.

To make matters still worse, money-lenders hotly pressed me for the payment of debts even before three days had passed since his death.

Though he taught school for 17 years, he never got paid in time. We had to barely subsist on cornflour, running into debt. What he left for our family of five were poverty, grief and despair.

I wonder why any necessary measure is not taken for the self-boarding teachers who are undergoing hardships in night-watch rooms or in makeshift hovels with no residence to live in.

"I hope there will be no recurrence of the same tragedy as my husband's.

In conclusion, the magazine wrote:

"Such a tragedy is not confined to this teacher alone but an everyday occurrence in various parts of the country. No one can deny this."

Kim Yong Hi

More Aircraft To Be Brought Into S. Korea

South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin** disclosed a U.S. decision to hand over to the South Korean puppet army 30 more new-type aircraft including 19 F-5-A fighter-bombers.

It also reported that a base for emergency action of a F-5-A fighter-bomber squadron would be constructed in the front area of South Korean Gangwon Province, adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line, in accordance with a decision of the U.S.-South Korea strategic meeting. The aircraft based there will go into action at a moment's notice.

All this shows how feverishly the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

A Leap in the Escalation of War

"Prime Minister" of the Seoul puppet regime Jong Il Gwon paid an "official visit" to South Vietnam for four days from February 15 at the invitation of the Saigon regime, say press reports.

While in South Vietnam, Jong Il Gwon and his party did all that is invariably attendant on that kind of visit — holding "talks" with Van Thieu and Cao Ky, issuing a sort of "joint statement," conferring orders on each other and inspecting troops on the front line.

But it is stressed by the South Korean press that this visit was more than a courtesy call. They discussed in Saigon, in the first place, the concrete problem of additional dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam and came to a decision on this score. In other words, the Pentagon directed the two U.S. puppets to exploit the recent visit as a chance for materializing the premeditated plan of sending more of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

South Korean news dispatches from Saigon hinted that the "talks" would, to begin with, be followed by the dispatch of South Korea's air unit to South Vietnam.

The U.S. slooges in Seoul and Saigon in their "joint statement" had the impudence to make a policy statement regarding the Vietnamese problem as a whole.

As a matter of course, there was nothing new in it. But it assumed, one may say, certain significance in explicitly expounding what the Johnson clique have in mind at the present moment when the resumption of the criminal bombing of North Vietnam has agitated world public opinion.

The two puppets gave prominence to the execution of the decisions taken at the "Manila Conference." The decisions, as is generally known, are meant to escalate the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam by drawing more of the puppet troops into it.

Cao Ky and Jong Il Gwon declared in their "joint statement" that "an accord of opinions has been reached on repudiating the concept of a limited war or a simple, local war in comprehending the Vietnam war."

There is no ambiguity at all about this. Washington thinks that the Vietnam war is not a local conflict and that it must go beyond the bounds of a local war. This means that Johnson announced through the medium of his stooges that it was high time that the accumulated escalation of war he had all along resorted to should make a new, qualitative leap.

Jong Il Gwon added that South Korea was participating in the Vietnam war "to fulfil its responsibility for the collective security" and "to make for the security of South Korea itself."

The meaning of these remarks of his is also clear. He reaffirmed that the escalation of the Vietnam war is directly linked up with the scheme for another war in Korea.

These, however, were not all the tasks the Seoul and Saigon puppets had hastily been assigned to carry out at their recent "talks." On Washington's instructions, they also did preparatory work for the SEATO meeting and the conference of the foreign ministers of the countries with their troops sent to participate in the Vietnam war scheduled to be convened in Washington in April. Washington sought to solidify in advance the plan the United States has in mind as regards the role of these forthcoming conferences.

What, then, is the U.S. plan?

It is to establish the concept that the Vietnam war is "not a local one" and then to set about putting this concept into practice.

The Johnson clique's "desire for peace" is false. Johnson is seeking to further expand the war. His puppets in Seoul and Saigon naturally cannot have their own say; they speak very accurately for Washington, instead.

Kim Gun Hyong

S. KOREA TO SEND MORE NAVAL FORCES TO SOUTH VIETNAM

According to a news report from Seoul, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are planning to throw more combat forces and vessels of the South Korean puppet navy into the conflicts in South Vietnam.

Disclosing this fact which was said to have been "confirmed by the high puppet army authorities in charge of strategy" on February 16, the report said that such reinforcements would be sent to "support" the South Korean puppet naval forces now in South Vietnam at the "request" of the commander of the South Korean puppet army there. The "Defence Ministry" of the Seoul regime, the report added, is now taking concrete measures for its implementation.

It is said that Pak Jung Hi has instructed the "Defence Minister" now on a visit to South Vietnam together with the "Prime Minister" to conduct "final negotiations" with the Saigon puppets to put the dispatch of more units into effect.

MORE S. KOREAN TROOPS WIPED OUT IN S. VIETNAM

According to the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam wiped out one company and six platoons of the South Korean puppet army in 18 days ending on February 2.

On February 1, the Liberation Army units in Binh Chau and Tinh Hoa villages lay in ambush and fell on two battalions of the South Korean puppet army, in which they finished off one company (200 men) of the enemy through a hand-to-hand fighting.

FOCUS ON AFRICA

— CIA OPERATIONS THROUGH STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS —

According to reports from New York, more revealing light is being shed on the fact that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is financially supporting internal and external student organizations and involving the students in its odious espionage activities.

The CIA has supplied through foundations millions of dollars in secret financial support to at least three youth organizations in addition to the National Student Association (NSA), the Evening Star and the New York Times reported.

The U.S. State Department acknowledged that the government's top espionage and intelligence agency had for 15 years from 1950 financed operations abroad by the NSA, largest college student organization in the United States.

The Star identified the organizations as:

— The U.S. Youth Council, a confederation of 36 political, religious student and service groups with headquarters in New York.

— The World Assembly of Youth, a confederation of national youth groups from 54 Western and non-aligned nations. Its headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

— The International Student Conference of Leiden, Netherlands, a similar confederation of about 60 national student organizations from Western and non-aligned nations.

"The CIA has used students to spy and to pressure international student organizations into taking cold war positions.

"It teaches students the methods to spy and sends them abroad, and confidential reports from overseas representatives and similar reports on foreign students or youth leaders visiting the United States would be forwarded to the agency," it added.

The U.S. Department of State officially recognized it on February 14 and Eugene Groves, President of the National Student Association, has revealed that the association had received money from the CIA from early 1950 until last year, the New York Times reported.

The sum is said to have reached 200,000 dollars a few years ago.

The Times quoted Groves as saying the money was used for "broad programs of international affairs which worked with other unions' students," almost all of them in Africa.

One thing that merits attention is that the major focus of the espionage and subversive activities of the CIA through these organizations is, as in other cases, directed to newly-independent countries in Asia and Africa.

The CIA is one of the U.S. government organs under immediate control of U.S. President.

It is an open-clad fact that this government organ is carrying out as a U.S. staff policy the dastardly and sinister sabotage and subversive activities using every conceivable means against Asian, African and Latin-American countries advancing toward independence under the banner of anti-imperialism. This can by no means be overlooked.

C.S.H.

Vietnam War and Seoul's Revenue Items

South Korea's acquisition of foreign currencies from Vietnam last year totalled 63,834,000 dollars, of which 13,980,000 dollars through general trade and the remainder through the export of manpower and the dispatch of service corps for military purposes, the **Dong-a Ilbo** in Seoul on February 2.

By the end of January this year, 10,725 South Koreans had been exported to Vietnam to work in 34 enterprises which have concluded contracts with the U.S. army.

Many of the South Koreans are hired by such American-owned enterprises as the Morishen Nordshen Company which are engaged exclusively in the building of military bases in Da Nang, Bien Hoa and other areas of South Vietnam.

Eager to make money out of the Vietnam war, the Seoul regime is seeking to secure from Vietnam this year a total of 200 million dollars, or about two-thirds of the planned forex currency earnings through export.

Recently the Pak Jung Hi clique made public what they call a manpower export plan envisaging the shipment to Vietnam of altogether 100,000 persons — a 50,000-member "military support corps" and another 50,000-member "civilian service corps."

It is generally known that a handful of U.S. and Japanese monopolies are seeking a boom by taking advantage of the escalation of the Vietnam war. They are making huge profits mainly through the delivery of a large amount of military goods.

But Seoul is doing in a different way. The Pak clique do not hesitate to call the dispatch of their compatriots to South Vietnam an "export of manpower." But it is, in actuality, little different from the dispatch of armed forces. They are making money in return for their distinguished services to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam — their dispatch of South Korean youths to Vietnam.

Kim Pyong

U.S. Crimes in S. Vietnam

In their raid, GI's even captured children

DRAMA

"The Green Lawn"

Theatrical Representation of National-Salvation Struggle of South Korean Youth

EVERY Korean thinks that an end should be brought to the national tragedy of the country's division in his generation, without leaving the issue for the succeeding generations to solve.

This thought is ever present in Koreans' minds, wherever they may live and whatever they may be doing.

Drama "The Green Lawn," whose creative staff carried off the prize for the best production at a drama festival last autumn, drew full house during the festival and is doing so now when it is being presented on the performance tour of local districts. This is because the drama strongly appeals to the very hearts of us Koreans having this ardent thought.

LEITMOTIF

Ji Jae Ryong, author of this drama staged by the Hamhung Drama Company, said: "The Syngman Rhee regime was toppled in the April 19 (1960) uprising. But South Korea is still under the heel of the U.S. forces, and their subservient tool, the Pak Jung Hi's military regime, armed to the teeth, continues with its cruel suppression of the people there. Yet the students and people in South Korea keep up their struggle in the teeth of ruthless suppression... In writing the play I was strongly urged to represent in my work the students and youth in South Korea who are rising and fighting as vigorously as lawn which prepares itself for spring under the snow and which revives demonstrating its vitality however often it is trodden under foot. I sought dramatically to depict in my play the process of the embodiment of these ideas through the hero Choe Jong Chol."

CHARACTERS

The leading character is Choe Jong Chol, leader of the students' movement in South Korea. Acute conflicts develop between him and Min Su, puppet gendarmerie captain who executes the instructions of American advisor Richard.

Jong Chol grows up in the dramatic relations with Min Su who resorts to deception and appeasement to coax him round, with his sweetheart Jo'ng Hui who imploringly asks him not to go beyond the bounds of law, with Byong Ho and Tae Un who, tricked by the cunning enemy, are about to give up the struggle, and with his elder sister Hyon Suk who is ready to sacrifice herself for his future.

"Who can dispel the darkness hanging over South Korea?" the hero thinks and struggles to find a way out of the grim realities for a time. And eventually he becomes convinced that South Korea which is corrupt can be saved only if he fights the enemy to the end in defiance of the cruel suppression until victory is won. He keeps fighting.

Jong Chol arranges a gathering devoted to the 25th anniversary of the start of Professor Hyon So'n Hak's teaching career and exploits the occasion for exposing the illegalities and traitorous crimes of the puppet authorities. But the gathering is broken up by Min Su who carries out the instructions of the U.S. army intelligence agency, and Jong Chol is arrested and jailed for half a year. In prison his fighting spirit is more hardened and his heart burns with a fresh will to fight. Out of prison, he restores the Fellow-Students' Association and organizes demonstrations.

His comrades fall on the enemy's cordon and there is a danger of the demonstrators breaking up when Jong Chol, regardless of the fact that a price has been set on him, comes to regroup the columns of demonstrators. And so the columns close in upon the bulwark of the enemy like angry waves, but Jong Chol is arrested again.

Neither the second arrest nor the ten-year jail sentence breaks his fighting spirit. He says holding the prison bars: "I believe you, elder sister, too, will understand me. I had no choice but to do that way. Even if I am set free again, I will continue to fight until we win freedom, accomplish the country's reunification, until the day when all mothers and elder sisters are free from the worry about the education of their children, sisters and brothers."

FRESH SPARKS

His indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism have struck a fresh spark in his elder sister Hyon Suk who was only looking forward to his success in life after graduation from school and his sweetheart Jong Hui who advocated reforms within the framework of legislation.

The thematic idea of the play is expounded through the development of the hero's character. Excellent art works tend to leave lasting impressions on people's minds and to inspire them with courage. "The Green Lawn" may be said to be one of such works.

An Yong Il

A scene from drama "The Green Lawn"

Korean-Polish Maritime Brokers Co. Ltd. Starts Business

The Korean-Polish Maritime Brokers Co. Ltd. went into business in Pyongyang on February 7.

This company undertakes cargo transportation with its own ships on lines demanded by occasion and charters ships.

At the same time, it is to play the role of an agent giving necessary service including the signing by mandate of contracts for marine transportation between Korean and foreign ports.

Korean Traders Leave for Leipzig

A delegation of trading corporations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on February 15 to take part in the coming Leipzig Spring Fair.

The delegation led by Rim Sok Chon, executive committee member of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade, consists of representatives of Korea Machinery Exp. & Imp. Corp., Korea Metals & Chemicals Exp. & Imp. Corp., Korea General Merchandise Exp. & Imp. Corp., Korea Foodstuffs Exp. & Imp. Corp. and Korea Cereals Exp. & Imp. Corp. During their stay in Leipzig, the Korean traders will meet and have contacts with trade representatives of foreign countries to conclude contracts on import and export.

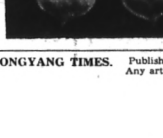
Gold and Bronze Handiworks Unearthed

Some time ago the staff of the Korean History Museum unearthed a pair of gold ear-rings, bronze bracelets, etc., done in the Silla dynasty (57 B.C.—935 A.D.), in the vicinity of Lake Samil in Goso'ng County, Gangwon Province, while making a survey of a group of old tombs of the same dynasty.

The connoisseurs believe that these are the first gold and bronze handiworks of the Silla dynasty ever discovered in North Korea.

The gold ear-rings, weighing 62 grams, have a peach-shaped pendant with peach-flower patterns on both sides and a hollow ball with twelve perforations hanging from a ring that passes through the earlobe.

Besides, over one hundred coffin spikes and nails were found, one weighing thirty to fifty grams; and over sixteen coffin handles, weighing one hundred fifty to two hundred grams each.



New Books

"In the Flames of Anti-imperialist Struggle"

Many books on the peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism are being published in our country.

Recently the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House has put out the second volume of "In the Flames of anti-imperialist Struggle" which is divided into three sections — Asia, Africa and Latin America.

ASIA

The Asian section carries true stories of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against barbarous U.S. aggression and of the struggle of the Laotian and Syrian peoples, including a note "Let Us Follow in His Footsteps" by the wife of Nguyen Van Troi, hero of Vietnam.

AFRICA

"Lumumba's Last Letter" and other stories about the anti-imperialist struggle of the Congolese (Kin) and Angolan peoples are included in the African section of the book.

LATIN AMERICA

The Latin-American section carries "Jose Marti," "Starting with Seven Rifles" and other accounts of the struggle of the Cuban, Venezuelan, Colombian, Peruvian and Dominican peoples fighting against imperialism with arms in their hands.

CUBA

The Publishing House put out some time ago a separate book "Struggle of Heroic Cuban People for Safeguarding Freedom and Independence of their Country." It reviews the history of struggle of Cuban people from the time of the Spanish colonial rule up to this day.

VIETNAM

Books, "Guerrilla Warfare in Cuba" and "Fighting Vietnam" will soon come out. "Fighting Vietnam" will contain some 40 stories including "Guerrilla Warfare in Vietnam," "Underground Front in Saigon," "Paddy Fields Are Battle Fields" and "The Whole People Are Rising Up."

The Publishing House will also put out a book reviewing the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle starting from the August, 1945 revolution.

The Mass Organizations Publishing House has sent to the press "Wife's Reminiscences" written by Nguyen Van Troi's wife and the Mass Culture Publishing House is preparing books "Vietnam Fighting against Foreign Aggressors" and "Cuba — First Socialist Country in the Western Hemisphere."

KOREAN Stamps

Stamps on Birds (1)

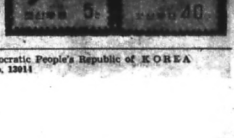
The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on October 30, 1966 a set of five stamps on birds (two of which we print here, and the rest in our next issue) — Offset, four colours, size 30×21, Perf. 11 and formation of sheets 6X6=36.

Stamp 1: Upupa epops epops Linn (5 jon)

This bird breeds in various areas of Korea in mid-March, and also in Western Europe, Central Asia, East Siberia, Mongolia, China and Japan. It spends winter in Africa and India. It is a beneficial bird which destroys vermin.

Stamp 2: Dryocopus richardsi Temminck (10 jon)

This bird is a special variety inhabiting Korea alone. It is a species of woodpecker which is rare throughout the world.



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